enemy on the ground in every possible way, our airmen have continued to shoot

down, as a mere item in the day's work. the German airplanes which tried to in-

Pighting at Mighty Odde.

ground, the infantry and gunners, who have fought all the time against such mighty odds, but the assistance which the airmen rendered has never been ap-

It is fine to hear the way in which the pilots and observers, that is to say, the

men who are in the air, speak of the

men who are in the air, speak of the support they received from-the magnifi-cent behavior of the less combatant portion of the air force, namely, the mechanics, riggers and fitters, who worked night and day in the aero-dromes, and the drivers of lorries in the

men were able to join the war. American mechanics in the aerodromes had

already vied with American engineers

worked together in these tremendous days has been wonderful; some day, perhaps a writer will arise who will do

and congratulated him on the splendid development of the organization and the magnificent charitable work it is accom-

fallen of course on our men on ground, the infantry and gunners,

proached before in battle.

The great burden of the battle has

Administration, Aroused by Collinsville Lynching.

Lodge in Senate Urges That Organized Agents of Germany Be Shot. .

in quite such a fashion as was done. In the last month reports have been oming into the Department of Justice of individuals being singled out for the public depleasure because of the susticion that they were pro-German, and in some localities mobs have administrations and feathers. ered tar and feathers.

#### Urged Action by Legislation.

By a coincidence only yesterday the State executives attending the Amerianization conference here held a meet ing in the office of Secretary Daniels and urged the enactment of measures that would allay the feeling which they nsisted was growing in their respective

To-day at the Cabinet meeting the situation came in for much attention and sentiment was unanimous that the amendments to the espionage act now before Congress should be passed in the rickest possible time. While members of the Cabiset naturally condemned the ynching they hesitated to denounce the motives which had prompted it. Attor-ney-General Gregory said after the Cabinet meeting that until the law was changed the American people would be

Department of Justice," sai? Mr Gregory, "is doing all it can, but it must have better laws. Only in the most geravated cases can the death penalty

Postmaster-General Burleson, who is barged with supervision of disloyal swspapers, said that the American peole were patriotic and would insist on dealing with the problem themselves if something were not done to correct maters. Mr Burieson Insisted that the pending amendments were not intended to infringe upon the liberty of the press. The present law," said he, "is appoly sufficient to deal with disloyal news papers. We have taken no arbitrary acon under it. If we had not had this aw, however, I am certain that cases he was not going to do anything of the would have been much more frequent." prisonment for doing damage to war material or property of any kind: an-other providing a twenty year penalty

presented to doing damage to war material or property of any kind; another providing a twenty year penalty for disloyal or seditious utterances.

Administration's Desire.

In the Senate to-day it was announced by Senator Overman (N. C.) that the Mediate passage of the law imposing a severe penalty on disloyalty. It was severe penalty of the got it going again. Then he turned and attacked another enemy san fired into him at point blank range. The enemy machine was nearer than his original antagonist. The new title he got it going again. Then he turned and attacked another enemy it he got it going again. Then he turned and attacked another enemy severe than his original antagonist. The penalty of the enemy title he got it going and intention of the enemy title he got it going and fired into him at point blank range. The enemy machine was nearer than his original antagonist. The enemy machine in the got it going and fired into him at point blank range. The enemy severe than his original and then bove to please of the penalty.

The ene mai end he said the Administration was willing to see action on the other sec-lers of the proposed amendments de-ferred until the sections prescribing pun-shment for those who discourage, dep-recate or interfere with the activities of Department were insured of passage.

The Administration, Mr. Overman told the Senate, was desirous of having the resolution on the statute books by Monday. Therefore Senator Overman urged action.

a vote yet.

His suggestion precipitated a squabble and twice a call of the Senate was ordered, but finally the proponents of the proponents of the the consideration would go forward to-morrow without a voting agree-

### Indictment by Borah.

Herger," said Senator Borah.

Berger, said Senator Borah, all the privileges invested in a liative republic; he was permitting for office without hindrance thout distury and it cannot contain the stood ready to the domination of Mr Herger," said Senator Borah. seed all the privileges invested in a security republic; he was permit-to the for office without hindrance

the environments of the Old this country to enjoy its free-them when a crisis arises, how aid the power he had deserted.

would mitigate some of the unnecessary evils which we have allowed to exist in this Government."

"I trust," replied Senator Borah, "when the Senator from Maryland comes to reflect upon his language that out of respect to the Senate of the United States he will strike part of it out."

"What portion of my remarks would the Senator like to have stricken out?"

asked Senator France.

Continued from First Pc,

"When the Senator says that he s glad that a man ran for the Senate on the platform on which Berger ran and received 100,000 votes. I think it is not creditable to this body," Senator

Seeks to Allay Feeling.

Borah replied.

"I said I was glad he was defeated, instead of being withdrawn, because that is a proper way of dealing with such a man under our system," Senator France protested.

"Does the Senator from Idaho con-tend, although I thoroughly disagree with what I read of Berger's platform, that a man is disloyal to the Govern-ment if he advocates peace with Ger-many, now or later?" asked Senator Hardwick (Ga.).
"That would depend on the terms he advocated," said Senator Borah. "Ber-ser"s terms means the support of the Mo-

special Desputch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Convinced that a dangerous state of feeling exists m many parts of the country, which is inding expression in a growing number of acts of violence against persons believed to be disloyal, the Administration is about to put its whole force behind the several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending measures in Congress aimed at establishing more several pending m

selition.

The point which this feeling has reached was impressed to-day on the President and his Cabinet by the Pragor Inching at Collinsville, Ill. It has been evident for some time that public sentiment was becoming aroused over the admitted inadequacy of the laws lealing with enemy sympathizers, but the Collinsville lynching has come as a surprise and shock to the President and his advisers, who could not beserve that an American community would take the law into its own hands

make peace now and make it at any price practically. That seems to me to be so disloyal as to border on treason. The man is under indictment for-similar offences. I think his candidacy was most unfortunate and that he should poll 100,000 votes in a great State of this Union is to me to the last degree melancholy.

Agents of Germany.

"The word spies has been used here very loosely, but there are agents of the German Government who have been engaged not merely since we entered the war; but since the beginning of the war in destroying factories, in starting great incendiary fires, in attempting to destroy railroad bridges, in poisoning food, in mixing glass in bread.

"These are criminal acts of the worst kind and they are being done frequently throughout the country, and there are other men in this country who are furnishing information to the German Government. Those are spies. We have a law to reach these people, but the criminals who put a bomb on a ship or blow up a factory and destroy innocent lives according to my idea have been treated altogether too delicately.

"One sees in the paper that some of them phave been arrested and the charge of the proper than the paper that some of them phave been arrested and the charge control of the proper that some of the paper that some of the pape

"One sees in the paper that some of them have been arrested and the charge against them dropped out of sight. They come to trial and they get some

short term in the State prison, a punish-man: for which they care nothing. "The only way, in my opinion, to put an end to those criminal activities of organized German agents and spies is to treat them as spies and agents of that kind always have been treated in time seravated cases can the death penalty of war. Try them by a court-martial and shoot them. Germany does not hest-tate to do that. No other country hest-tate tates to do it.

### ERROR FEARED IN PRAGER LYNCHING

Continued from First Page.

would have been much more frequent." would have to be made by the Sheriff of the county. He admitted that the widing a penalty of thirty years im-

### PRAGER DECLARED LOYALTY.

reign power."
Ishe Senator said he had no which to explain the disloyalty to his country; that he had mable to see how a man could the environments of the Old this country to enjoy its freethen, when a crisis arises, how aid the power he had deserted.

Charles Otto, with whom Prager boarded from December, 1916, until April, 1917, said to-day that Prager, though a radical Socialist, declared when this country entered the war that "he was all for the United States." Last summer, said Otto, Prager attempted to enlist in the United States navy but was rejected because he had a glass eye.

Southbore on Honor Rell Early.

Southbore on Honor Honor Rell Early.

Southbore on Honor Honor

# REDOUBT TO THE END

Continued from First Page.

with the officer commanding the Man-chesters, who was himself slightly with the officer commands the chesters, who was himself slightly wounded but went cheerily on recording each phase of the struggle until his last message came saying the Germans already had forced an entrance into the redoubt, were swarming around and the position could not hold out much longer, as most of the men were wounded, but "the Manchester men would defend Man-chester until the last."

Thereafter was silence.
It was as gallant and as dramatic an neident as the war has seen.
At noon the Germans had penetrated At noon the Germans had penetrated well our battle lines in the sone where the Hedfords, Royal Scots Fusileers. Yorkshires and more Manchesters had desperately defended Etreillers until both of their fianks were bent back so they were almost surrounded. Some of the Royal Scots Fusileers are said to have come back in the darkness after the Germans had gone two miles behind them.

#### Challenged, but Win Through.

They simply formed fours and marched. Although challenged three times they were not stopped and they got away. The Yorkshires in the advanced positions held on until they miscalculated that the enemy had actually reached the site of their division headuarters in their rear

At various stages of the retreat there was fierce fighting about the Canal Ep-peville, at Verlaine, where the positions were most determinedly defended by the Scots Fusileers, the King's Liverpools, the Bedfords and the South Lancashires. Immense numbers of Germans were killed in the struggle at Gricourt and

dromes, and the drivers of lorries in the flying corps transport, who have had to continue working beyond the normal limits of human endurance and have kept in splendid health throughout.

These men did not have the glory or the sustaining thrill of actual flying, but their cooperation has been as essential as anything else and has been splendidly given.

This wide commendation is not meant only for the airmen of the British.

turn this gallant officer performed the extraordinary feat of shooting down six enemy airplanes in a single day. I be but this achievement by Trollope doubtedly constitutes a record. The de-

Trollope was out with a formation when they saw four German fighting airplanes trying to interfere with som of our observation machines. Trollop attacked one of the enemy and fired into it at close range when the German airplane fell all in bits. The other three Germans scattered and got away. So going on Trollope soon spied two more of the enemy's two seaters below him and close to the ground.

He dived and then engaged them one after the other. Both want down and

after the other. Both went down and crashed to the earth; the fighting was at so low an altitude that in each case they were clearly seen to strike the earth. Trollope then climbed up to re-join his formation, which again was engaged with another party of the enemy. He entered the melee and used up what ammunition he had, so he had to come home for more.

### Day's Record Six Machines.

Having replenished his stock

"We arrested a man charged with disloyalty last Sunday," he declared, "but because of insufficient evidence under the present law we were unable to hold him. The crawd last night evidently believed that another disloyalist was about to escape and took the matter in their own hands. This deplorable act merely emphasizes the necessity for a drastic law to apply in such cases."

So far as could be learned to-night the action of the mob was precipitous and no person as yet has stated any specific instances of disloyalty by Prager. He registered as an enemy alien at the office of the United States Marshal in St. Louis on June 27, giving his occupation of the work of the person as yet has stated any specific of the United States Marshal in St. Louis on June 27, giving his occupation

Department were insured of passage.

The Administration, Mr. Overman told the Senate, was desirous of having the resolution on the statute books by Monday. Therefore Senator Overman urged action, ifforts to obtain an agreement for a vote on the resolution not later than 5 clock Saturday afternoon were nullified by Senator Reed (Mo.), who took the ground that an agreement to vote at this time was unnecessary. He found out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that if the Senate would continue the debate at the rate of progress of the control out that the measure could be draycosed of, either amended or otherwise, within the time specified, but the did not approve of fixing a time for a vote yet.

His singlestion precipitated a squabble state of the control of t and the use of machine guns on enemy troops, guns and transport has been carred to a point far beyond anything in previous experience. So also has the bombing of roads, bridges, billets and

### Enemy Forced to Hide.



### men. Patrols of cavalry have been stampeded in the open country and the ground littered with dead horses. I have seen a photograph taken from one ma-CZERNIN'S 'ERROR

Continued from First Page

seen a photograph taken from one ma-chine while the others were bombing, showing the enemy scattering for cover in all directions. Ammunition dumps have been exploded, camps set afire, batteries silenced, troops massing for attack broken up and forced to retire and hangars and aerodromes wrecked. For the first time there Tas been seen and airplane firing over the battlefield at night, when, in almost total darkness. Minister Count Revertata, counsellor of the legation in Switzerland, repeatedly at night, when, in almost total darkness, one of our men shot down an enemy machine at about twenty-five yards range. The amount of bemping, both day and night, is beyond all precedent, machines of single squadrons having dropped as much as six tons of bombs in one night. had discussions in Switzerland with a confidential agent of M. Clemenceau Count Armand, attached to the French War Ministry, who was sent to Switzer-land to interview Count Revertata. As land to interview Count Revertata. As a result of the interview of these two gentlemen in Freiburg, Switzerland, on February 2 the question was discussed whether and on what basis a discussion concerning the bringing about of a general peace would be possible between the Foreign Ministers of Austra-Hungary and France, or between official representatives of these Ministers. From some of our squadrons our air-planes have gone out, perhaps six or seven of them, four times in succession in a single night. In at least one case they came back alx times for ammuni-Day by day the same thing has been Day by day the same thing has been going on and in the first stages of the advance solid masses of the enemy gave the squadrons targets which, as an officer said to me, it was impossible to miss. All the while, besides engaging the

sentatives of these Ministers.

"Thereupon Count Revertata, after obtaining instructions from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, toward the close of February declared on behalf of the Minister to Count Armand, for com-munication to M. Clemenceau, that Count Czernin was prepared for a dis-cussion with a representative of France and regarded it possible to hold a conversation with the prospect of success as soon as France renounced its plan for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. "Count Revertata received a reply t the name of M. Clemenceau to the ef-fect that the latter was not in a position to accept the proposed renunciation by France of this disannexation, so that a meeting of the representatives at that time would, in the view of both parties.

ing a hand in the peace offensive of the Central Powers, reverses the Clemenceau story told by Foreign Minister Casrnin. It says that before the offensive on the western front President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George favored discussing peace terms, but Premier Clemenceau vetoed the suggestion and finally caused them to adopt his standpoint of war to the end. The paper adds: "It is impossible to confirm this re-

port absolutely, but there is considerable

### CZERNIN A PRUSSIAN, CECIL DECLARES

Prefers German Brutality to Austrian Hypocrisy.

LONDON, April 5 .- Lord Robert Cacil. Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, told the Associated Press to-day that "whatever doubt about Count Czernin might have existed before hie latest declaration, there can be no doubt now that he stands for Prussian ideals

and Prussian policy."
"I must confess," Lord Robert added.
"that I prefer Prussian brutality to Austrian hypocrisy. If you are going to rob and strangle your neighbor it is better not to talk of your moderation. "Count Czernin claims with the great-

est audacity that he and his allies have just made proposals that are moderate, and even guided by the principles of self-determination, no annexations and engaged in railway work in showing the earnestness of the great republic in the cause. The enthusiasm with which all branches of the air force have no indemnities. As far as self-determinadone so without the slightest regard to the wishes of the peoples and no serious attempt was made even to follow racial boundaries or racial antecedents

GASPARRI RECEIVES DAVISON.

Papal Secretary Congratulates

Him on Red Cross Work.

Rome, April 5.—Cardinal Gasparri,
Papal Secretary of State, to-day regelved Henry P. Davison, chairman of
the American Red Cross War Council.

and congratulated him on the splendid

boundaries or racial antecedents."

"The province of Dobrudja (Rumania),
which has been handed over to Bulgarla, has only 18 per cent. Rumanians, and southern Bessarabia, which apparently is offered to Rumania, is the part of Bessarabia having the fewest Rumanians. As
for no annexations, Count Czernin claims
that all he has done is to carry out
still frontier rectifications. What he
really has done in to take a really has done is to take an important part of the Danube and all the passes between Austria-Hungary and Rumania.

ties ever imposed. It is a curious provision which applies to the new States that they are to be under no obligation whatever toward Russia arising from former relations with her. The result is to concentrate on the remainder of Russia the whole debt which hitherto was spread over the whole of Russia.

"From the Ukraine particularly Czerpin claims there is to be secured all food obtainable. No doubt this will be not a question of purchase but of seizure. All the cost of requisitions made by the Central Powers will be written off in Rumania. It will amount to £50,000,000, Beyond that they claim the exclusive right to exploit the petroleum fields, and any disputes arising from this are to be settled by a tribunal set up in Leipzig.

"No wonder that Count Czernin in a moment of candor says that both in the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine moment of candor says that both in the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine and Rumania the first thought was to furnish Austria with necessary foodstuffs and material. That has been the object of this peace, and it has been accomplished by giving to Austria-Hungary economic and strategic advantages and

#### sing national banks to contribute from their net profits to the American Red CZERNIN'S SPEECH SHATTERS ILLUSION

Proves to Wilson Austria's Loyalty to Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sex. Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 5.—There is an important
American angle to the Czernin incident
which the highest French opinion has not failed to grasp. From the mass of edi-torial discussion one is able to discern a subtle manifestation of satisfaction that the Austrian manœuvre is not without a beneficial influence in Washington, where it is known, there have always existed some fatal illusions about di-vorcing the dual monarchy from Germany and effecting a separate peace.

President Wilson's idea of separating
Austria must have been shattered for all time by the revelation of Count Czernin's duplicity and Austria's obvious loyalty to Germany.

Information was received here to-day Information was received here to-day of the impression produced in Germany by Czernin's speech. The most interesting comment is that of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which insists that the Allies have been showing tendencies toward peace. It is quite clear that the purpose is to give Austrian and German public opinion, which views with apprehension the sacrifices and results of the offensive in Picardy, a glimmering hope of peace.

### PRESIDENT DENIES PEACE DISCUSSION

Address To-night Is Expected to Breathe Belligerency.

Special Despatch to THE SUN WASHINGTON, April 5.—Departing from the policy he has adhered to since the war began, President Wilson will go to Baltimore to-morrow and after re-viewing 15,000 of the nation's fighting cross, soldiers of the National Army to Baltim will deliver at an evening meeting in that city a speech on the issues of the

The keenest interest in to-morrow's view of recent military developments upon both of wh pected to touch.

Denial was made to-day that the President had officially or otherwise opened negotiations with Count Czernin. Such a report has been persistently circulated in Austria, it appears, as a se-quel to the speech. As viewed here by those in official circles, this is all part of the plan engineered by the German statesmen to use Austria as the vantage point from which to launch a peace ruse coincident with the present offensive with the idea of weakening their enemies. he idea of weakening their enemies. There is every evidence that the President intends to answer this latest movwith a speech that will breathe belliger-ency. Instead of responding to Czer-

Mr. Davison also taiked with Archbishop Benaventura Ceretti, Assistant
Papal Secretary of State, who praised the response of the American people to the appeal for help from the belligerent populations.

Not only this, he had not ten miles.

"But the most hypocritical part of Czernin's peace terms, while affecting not to demand a war indemnity for the Central Powers, is the fact that they have imposed one of the heaviest war indemnitation.

Not only this, he had not believe to miles.

"But the most hypocritical part of Czernin's peace terms, while affecting not to demand a war indemnity for the Central Powers, is the fact that they have imposed one of the heaviest war indemnitation.

### BRITISH "FORCED BACK."

lasting many days.

Law to Let Banks Ald Red Cross

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- A bill author-

railway.

LIEUT. HARVARD KILLED. Berlin Announces Their Withescendant of University Founder drawal Toward the Jordan.

Dice in France. Berlin, via London, April 5.—German and Turkish troops northeast of Jericho have driven back the British troops which had crossed the Jordan River, ac-cording to an official communication is-sued to-day. The text of the communi-cation save. Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

Copyright, 1912; all rights reserved.

London, April 5.—Lieut. Lionel De
Jersey Harvard of the Grenadier Guards,
who was killed March 30, was 24 years

In 1911 he eftered Harvard, ation says: German troops have repulsed, in conjunction with Ottoman forces, English infantry and cavalry brigades

old. In 1911 he entered Harvard, founded by a member of his family nearly three centuries before," and was graduated in 1915.

He was married the same year and left a widow and an infant son. His younger brother was killed in August last year. The family is English and live here. after they had crossed the Jordan at Ea-Salt and pressed forward toward Amman. They have driven them back toward the Jordan in a battle

The British official communication several days ago said the British forces in the region of Es-Sait had withdrawn after they had achieved their objectives, which included the cutting of the Hejas

#### KAISER APOLOGIZES TO SWISS.

London, April 5.—The Exchange Tele-graph correspondent at Amsterdam re-ports the German newspapers as an-nouncing that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the President of the Swiss Confederation applogizing for the killing of the counsellor of the Swiss Legation in Paris during the bombard-ment of Good Friday.

### Spring Selections in Saks Suits for Men at \$23, \$25 and \$28

are so liberal in variety of woolens and styles as to take in all the little wrinkles of Metropolitan

fashions in clothes for men shown

this season.

And variety is not the only thing we have to talk about in our popular priced clothing.

Our models have an originality of line that gives to them individuality—whereas in most ready-for-service selections at popular prices there is a marked sameness combined with a total absence of individuality.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

# Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

## Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce Six Special Offerings in

### Men's Furnishings

for the week-end

### Men's Silk Neckwear at 55c

A wonderful collection of new four-in-hand scarves, made of richly colored Silks in new Spring designs. Neckwear of the same quality is now being shown around town at seventy-five cents.

### Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts at \$1

Well-tailored shirts of genuine imported Japanese Crepe. Shown in a splendid selection of colorings in neat stripe effects, such as were recently included in a collection of Shirts at \$2.

### Men's Summer Pajamas at \$1.50

Purchased far in advance—how impossible to obtain to sell for less than \$2. Made of Woven Madras, and trimmed with mercerized frogs.

### Men's 'Kerchiefs, 6 for 59c

Soft white 'kerchiefs with white satin or corded borders, made of soft, silk-like imported material.

### Men's Leather Belts at 55c

Made of old quality leathers, now very difficult to obtain. Choice of Gun Metal and plated buckles.

## Men's Imported Jap. Crepe Bath Robe Sets, \$2.95

Set consists of robe, slippers and envelope bag to match. In novelty stripes with solid color trim-ming. Thoroughly shrunk, and guaranteed fast color. Mail and 'phone orders filled.

## JOHN WANAMAKER——

# Men's Suits at \$27.50 and \$35

Guaranteed as Usual



We can guarantee these suits—as we do all Wanamaker suits-because we picked out the fabrics and tested them, and had the suits made in our own tailoring shops located separately in the shops of some of the best and biggest manu-facturing tailors of America. We have our sep-arate shops because we want to make sure of the goodness of our clothing, and be able unreservedly to guarantee it.

406 suits at \$27.50

—Fresh from the workrooms; blues, grays, mixtures, pencil stripes, some checks; soft cashmeres and worsteds, rough cheviots, tweeds and homespuns; 2-button soft roll, low-cut lapels, and 3-button rounded fronts; semi-fitted and conservative; half lined with fine alpaca.

150 suits at \$35

—good selection of sizes, 35 to 48—regular, large, stout, short; handsome range of patterns; good models—all WANAMAKER'S. Mighty few men that won't be able to find what they want in this excellent group. Full SUIT range—\$22.50 to \$50. TOPCOATS, \$18.50 to \$50.

### 541 pairs Men's \$11 Shoes—\$6.75 pair

\$11 grade in quality of leather, in style of last, in workmanship; light tan calfskin, high cut, laced. Floor stock of one of America's foremost makers. Perfect—no seconds. Sizes 6 to 101/2 in widths AA to C....We simply wanted a big group of fine shoes to sell under-price, went to the manufacturer, offered to take the lot for cash—didn't use up any of his time—got the shoes....YOURS today, \$6.75 pair.

### New Boxes of \$1.50 and \$2 Shirts at 95c New Lots of \$1 and \$1.50 Neckties at 65c

Reinforcements, which will be needed, will be down from the stockrooms in time for today's selling. We never offered better shirts or neckties at these prices.

Men's Soft Hats, Alumnus Quality, \$3.50 ALUMNUS is a WANAMAKER standard of hat quality not reached by any other hat at \$3.50. In a blended shade of reddish brown, very new and different. All sizes. Exclusively here. Burlington Arcade Roor, New Building.

John Wanamaker-Specialized Service for Men Broadway at Ninth, New York